Particle Acceleration and Gamma-ray Emission from Starburst Galaxies

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High star formation rate













High target density & strong fields



Another reason to study Starbursts



Ζ

3

Another reason to study Starbursts



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Motivations for studying Starburst Galaxies

• Several acceleration sites (SBN + wind)

- High rate of interactions \rightarrow Calorimetry?
- Numerous at high redshift \rightarrow Diffuse flux?

Outline

- Observations of Starburst Galaxies
- Particle Transport in Starburst Nuclei
- Acceleration and transport in starburst-driven winds
 - Diffuse emission from Starburst Galaxies

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Starbursts observed at GeV



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- Most nearby observed at TeV (<4 Mpc)



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- Most nearby observed at TeV (<4 Mpc)
 - Most distant: Arp 220 (77 Mpc)

<u>SFR – gamma-ray correlation</u>

SFR \rightarrow acceleration sites \rightarrow CRs CR interactions \rightarrow Non-thermal rad.







Starbursts are expected to shine on gamma rays and neutrinos



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• At which level can they contribute to the observed diffuse fluxes?

7



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• Can they contribute to the CR flux at some level?

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- At which level can they contribute to the observed diffuse fluxes?
- Can they contribute to the CR flux at some level?
 - SBGs and UHECRs?

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$$n \approx 10^{2} cm^{-3}$$
$$B \approx 10^{2} \mu G$$
$$U_{RAD} \approx 10^{3} eV cm^{-3}$$
$$v \approx 10^{2} km s^{-1}$$
$$D(p) \approx \frac{c}{3} r_{L}^{2-\delta} l_{c}^{\delta-1}$$

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• Electrons are confined in SBNi



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- Advection and losses regulate the transport of protons



- Electrons are confined in SBNi
- Advection and losses regulate the transport of protons
- Particles experience all phases of the ISM

$$Q = \frac{f}{\tau_{loss}} + \frac{f}{\tau_{diff}} + \frac{f}{\tau_{adv}}$$

Particle and photon spectra in SBNi


Particle and photon spectra in SBNi



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Particle and photon spectra in SBNi



Modeling nearby SBGs



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Transport model

 $r^{2}u(r)\partial_{r}f = \partial_{r}[r^{2}D(r,p)\partial_{r}f] + \frac{1}{3}\partial_{r}[r^{2}u(r)]p\partial_{p}f + r^{2}Q(r,p) - r^{2}\Lambda(r,p)$





Transport model

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 $f_{sh}(p) \propto p^{-s} e^{-\Gamma_1(p)} e^{-\Gamma_2(p)}$



• Maximum Energy $\rightarrow 10^2 \text{ PeV}$

Standard DSA valid at low Energy

 $f_{sh}(p) \propto p^{-s} e^{-\Gamma_1(p)} e^{-\Gamma_2(p)}$



$$f_{sh}(p) \propto p^{-s} e^{-\Gamma_1(p)} e^{-\Gamma_2(p)} \qquad f_u(r,p) = f_{sh}(p) e^{-\int_r^{R_{sh}}(\frac{u_{eff}}{D}) dr'}$$



The wind suppresses the diffusion of particles back to the galaxy



Particle distribution homogenized in the downstream region

High-Energy SED and Neutrinos



High-Energy SED and Neutrinos



High-Energy SED and Neutrinos



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- Sizeable contribution to the diffuse flux observed by Fermi-LAT



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 - Neutrino flux at the level of IceCube measurment



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Multimessenger emission from Starburst Galaxies



Multimessenger emission from Starburst Galaxies



Take home messages

- Starburst galaxies can approach calorimeteric conditions
- We expect gamma rays and neutrino both from SBNi and wind
- Starburst can provide a sizeable contribution to the multimessenger diffuse flux (CRs, gamma rays, neutrinos)
 - New observatories are coming → promising observation perspectives!
Upcoming gamma-ray observations





Credit: Gabriel Pérez Diaz (IAC)/Marc-André Besel (CTAO)/ESO/ N. Risinger (skysurvey.org)



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 - What happens in the wind bubble?



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- Transport and diffusion: neutral medium?
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 - Diffuse gamma and neutrino flux?



10

10

10-9

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- Transport and diffusion: neutral medium?
 - What happens in the wind bubble?
 - Diffuse gamma and neutrino flux?
 - What can accelerate UHECRs in SBGs?



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Back up

NGC1068



Indications of neutrino production at TeV in the nearby NGC1068 while gamma is limited below 10^2 GeV

- Starburst emission?
- AGN jet? AGN wind?
 - Other sources?

 10^{6}

Leaky box model and L—SFR correlations



Starbursts as diffuse sources



The issue of the maximum energy

Starburst contribution to IceCube neutrinos strongly depends on the maximum energy achievable in SBNi

SNR in case of Bohm diffusion:

$$E_{max} = 30 PeV \times R_3 u_4 B_{mG}$$

• Magnetic field amplification can allow reaching 10-100 PeV



Maximum Energy & Luminosity



Starburst halo



Starburst halo



Tracing the emission in the wind bubble – 1 GeV



